DESCRIPTIONS, STANDARDS, and GUIDELINES
Woodland Vegetation (Pinyon/Juniper)
Geographic Areas

GA#	SIZE (Acres)	DESCRIPTION	FIRE
1	169,041	Woodland vegetation (pinyon/juniper), Western portion of the Williams R.D., 5,500 – 6,800'.	The fuel profile in this area is not conducive to large, high intensity fires. The potential for resource damage is very low and most fires are beneficial and not damaging. **Management Direction for Fire Protection:** Provide fire protection to restrict wildland fire size to 200 acres. Emphasize suppression responses and tactics which minimize fire fighting costs. Long term average annual burned area should not exceed 3,400 acres. Fires from natural ignitions may exceed these size limits when burning within an approved area and declared a wildland fire use action. Priority for fuel treatment investment is low and should be limited to wildland/urban interface and protection of adjacent, higher value Gas.
3	65,533	Woodland vegetation (pinyon/juniper), North end of the Williams R.D., 6,500 – 7,700'.	The fuel profile is not conducive to large, high intensity fires, with a very low potential for damaging fires. **Management Direction for Fire Protection:** Provide fire protection to restrict wildland fire size to 200 acres. Emphasize suppression responses and tactics which minimize fire fighting costs. Long term average annual burned area should not exceed 1,700 acres. Fires from natural ignitions may exceed these size limits when burning within an approved area and declared a wildland fire use action. Priority for fuel treatment investment is low and should be limited to wildland/urban interface and protection of adjacent, higher value GAs.
8	195,118	Woodland vegetation (pinyon/juniper), Southern portion of the Tusayan R.D., 6,200 – 6,700'.	The fuel profile is not conducive to large, high intensity fires. The potential for resource damage is very low and most fires are more beneficial than damaging. **Management Direction for Fire Protection:** Provide fire protection to restrict wildland fire size to 200 acres. Emphasize suppression responses and tactics which minimize fire fighting costs. Long term average annual burned area should not exceed 3,900 acres. Fires from natural ignitions may exceed these

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			size limits when burning within an approved area and declared a wildland fire use action. Priority for fuel treatment investment is low and should be limited to wildland/urban interface and protection of adjacent, higher value GAs. **Management Direction for Range Resources:** Forage improvement is principally through other resource investments, such as wildlife habitat improvement projects, watershed treatments and prescribed fire.
9	43,377	Woodland vegetation (pinyon/juniper), Upper Basin of the Tusayan R.D., 6,200 – 6,700'.	The fuel profile is not conducive to large, high intensity fires. The potential for resource damage is very low and most fires are more beneficial than damaging. **Management Direction for Fire Protection:** Provide fire protection to restrict wildland fire size to 200 acres. Emphasize suppression responses and tactics which minimize fire fighting costs. Long term average annual burned area should not exceed 900 acres. Fires from natural ignitions may exceed these size limits when burning within an approved area and declared a wildland fire use action. Priority for fuel treatment investment is low and should be limited to wildland/urban interface and protection of adjacent, higher value GAs. **Management Direction for Range Resources:** Improved forage accrues through other resource investments, such as habitat improvement, watershed treatment or prescribed fire, and limited re-treatment of woodland areas.
12	146,480	Woodland vegetation (pinyon/juniper), Western half of the North Kaibab R.D., 5,200 – 6,800'.	The fuel profile is not conducive to large, high intensity fires. The potential for resource damage is very low and most fires are more beneficial than damaging. **Management Direction for Fire Protection:** Provide fire protection to restrict wildland fire size to 200 acres. Emphasize suppression responses and tactics which minimize fire fighting costs. Long term average annual burned area should not exceed 900 acres. Fires from natural ignitions may exceed these size limits when burning within an approved area and declared a wildland fire use action. Priority for fuel treatment investment is low and should be limited to wildland/urban interface and protection of adjacent, higher value GAs.

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			Management Direction for Range Resources: Improved forage accrues through other resource investments, such as wildlife habitat improvement, watershed treatment or prescribed fire, and limited re-treatment of woodland areas.
16	131,221	Woodland vegetation (pinyon/juniper), Eastern half of the North Kaibab R.D., 5,200 – 8,200'.	The fuel profile is not conducive to large, high intensity fires. The potential for resource damage is very low and most fires are more beneficial than damaging. **Management Direction for Fire Protection:** Provide fire protection to restrict wildland fire size to 200 acres. Emphasize suppression responses and tactics which minimize fire fighting costs. Long term average annual burned area should not exceed 2,600 acres. Fires from natural ignitions may exceed these size limits when burning within an approved area and declared a wildland fire use action. Priority for fuel treatment investment is low and should be limited to wildland/urban interface and protection of adjacent, higher value GAs. **Management Direction for Range Resources:** Improved forage generally accrues through other resource investments, such as wildlife habitat improvement, watershed improvements, or prescribed fire.
GUIDELINES			**1. Wildlife, Surveys, Planning, Prescriptions, Monitoring, Coop, and Administration** ▪ Take all reasonable precautions, consistent with policies regarding jeopardy to human life and property, during fire suppression to conserve and protect threatened and endangered species, candidate species, sensitive species and their habitats. **2. Wildlife Non-structural Habitat Improvement** ▪ Sagebrush: Periodically burn drainage bottoms dominated by sagebrush.

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	3. Range Non-structural Improvement ▪ Re-treat improved forage areas as determined in project level analysis using mechanical, chemical, or fire use means and in accordance with the following guidelines: (see page 79 of the LMP). **4. Reforestation** ▪ Prepare forest floor for regeneration, following regeneration cutting, with broadcast burning or other means, prior to first good cone crop. **5. Administration** ▪ Rehabilitate areas impacted by wildland fire to minimize loss of site productivity. **6. Fire Management Planning and Analysis** ▪ Do not allow fires to spread to lands of other ownership. ▪ Protect human life and improvements. **7. Escaped Fire Suppression** ▪ Fires which exceed or are expected to exceed the maximum size objective are considered escaped fires and a response to wildland fire is determined by using a decision support process (WFDSS). The decision considers at least the following: **a)** The resource management emphasis of threatened management

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	areas. **b)** Suppression costs commensurate with the resource protected. **c)** Effects on air quality, aesthetics, soil, and watershed. **d)** Social acceptance of acreage burned. **e)** Current availability of suppression resources. **f)** Size objectives are based on continuous area of high intensity burn. **g)** Impacts on heritage resources. **8. Treatment of Activity Fuels** ▪ All activity created fuels are promptly removed from areas designated with visual management objectives of "retention foreground" or "partial retention foreground" (VQO) map. Activity created fuels in other areas are treated so that maximum size objectives can be met under the burning conditions which yielded the historical, 50 percentile rate of spread in fuel model "K" (NFDRS). Fuel treatment objectives are met with a combination of treatment methods. Preferred treatments are: Fuelwood utilization, broadcast burning, pile and burn, and mechanical re-arrangement such as chipping and lopping.

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